13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

824 A tea is made from the leaves [26] by the Island Caribs.
[272] Specimen citation: 2054.

Hymenaea courbaril Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1192. 1753.
Courbaril, West Indian Locust. — Coubari. — *kaúrubali*.

A tree known throughout the West Indies as well as in continental tropical America. The species occurs in Dominica at lower and middle elevations.

Courbaril possesses a tough heavy timber much utilized for carpentry work and furniture (8), while from the stems and twigs exudes a hard resin collected in Brazil and marketed under the name of Demerara, or Para copal (22).

[262] The coarse pods of coubaril contains an edible pulp which is
[272] much eaten by Carib children. Formerly it was stirred up in water to make a refreshing and, some say, nutritive beverage.
[313] The heavy timber is difficult to work, and because it does not resist exposure to weather, it is not employed by the Carib.

Specimen citation: 3222.

Inga laurina (Swartz) Willdenow, Sp. Pl. 4: 1018. 1806.
Pois Doux.

A medium-sized tree common on moist sites from Puerto Rico to Grenada at lower to middle elevations.

Within its range the pois doux is a favorite shade tree for
[351] coffee and in Dominica it is much used for this purpose as well as to shade cacao.

[279] A medicinal tea is prepared by the Caribs from a mixture of the bark of the pois doux and maho piment (*Daphnopsis caribaea*). Water taken from a hole (presumably a hole caused by trunk decay) in a pois doux tree, when mixed with leaf heart of balisier (*Heliconia*), is utilized as a local treatment of erysipilis.

Specimen citation: 611, 612.

Lonchocarpus spp.
Savonette [27]. — *inéku* (see also *Hibiscus esculentus*).

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[26] For a further use see quina (*Exostemma sanctae-luciae*).

[27] Species of *Pithecellobium* and *Sapindus* also are known by this patois name.

1 [i.e., the corn! tree. -Am.]